Arch Chemicals, Inc.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA

FOR ANY EMERGENCY, CALL 24 HOURS/7 DAYS:	**1-800-654-6911**
FOR ALL TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS, CALL CHEMTREC®:	1-800-424-9300
FOR ALL MSDS QUESTIONS & REQUESTS, CALL MSDS CONTROL:	1-800-511-MSDS

PRODUCT NAME: HTH® VINYL REPAIR KIT

SECTION 1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

REVISION DATE: 01-31-2002 SUPERCEDES: None
MSDS NO: 01702-9002 - 91903

MANUFACTURER: **Arch Chemicals, Inc. 501 Merritt 7 PO Box 5204 Norwalk, CT 06856-5204**

SYNONYMS: None
CHEMICAL FAMILY: Organic mixture
FORMULA: Not Applicable/Mixture
USE DESCRIPTION: Vinyl repair
OSHA HAZARD CLASSIFICATION: Combustible liquid; irritant; skin and eye hazard; nervous system, kidney and liver toxin

SECTION 2 COMPONENT DATA

PRODUCT COMPOSITION

CAS or CHEMICAL NAME: Cyclohexanone
CAS NUMBER: 108-94-1
PERCENTAGE RANGE: Supplier proprietary
HAZARDOUS PER 29 CFR 1910.1200: Yes
EXPOSURE STANDARDS:

	OSHA(PEL)		ACGIH(TLV)	
	ppm	mg/cubic-meter	ppm	mg/cubic-meter
TWA:	50	200	25	100 (skin)
CEILING:	None		None	
STEL:	None		None	

CAS or CHEMICAL NAME: Methylisobutyl ketone
CAS NUMBER: 108-10-1
PERCENTAGE RANGE: Supplier proprietary
HAZARDOUS PER 29 CFR 1910.1200: Yes
EXPOSURE STANDARDS:

	OSHA(PEL)		ACGIH(TLV)	
	ppm	mg/cubic-meter	ppm	mg/cubic-meter
TWA:	100	410	50	205
CEILING:	None		None	
STEL:	None		75	307

CAS or CHEMICAL NAME: Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
CAS NUMBER: 117-81-7
PERCENTAGE RANGE: Supplier proprietary
HAZARDOUS PER 29 CFR 1910.1200: Yes

EXPOSURE STANDARDS:

	OSHA(PEL)		ACGIH(TLV)	
	ppm	mg/cubic-meter	ppm	mg/cubic-meter
TWA:		5.0		5.0
CEILING:	None		None	
STEL:	None			10.0

CAS or CHEMICAL NAME: Vinyl resin
CAS NUMBER: 9003-22-9
PERCENTAGE RANGE: Supplier proprietary
HAZARDOUS PER 29 CFR 1910.1200: Yes
EXPOSURE STANDARDS: None Established

CAS or CHEMICAL NAME: Vinyl resin
CAS NUMBER: 9005-09-8
PERCENTAGE RANGE: Supplier proprietary
HAZARDOUS PER 29 CFR 1910.1200: Yes
EXPOSURE STANDARDS: None Established

SECTION 3 PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND STORAGE

DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY. AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN, EYES AND CLOTHING. UPON CONTACT WITH SKIN OR EYES, WASH OFF WITH WATER. AVOID BREATHING MIST OR VAPOR.

STORAGE CONDITIONS:
STORE IN A COOL, DRY, WELL VENTILATED PLACE.
DO NOT STORE AT TEMPERATURES ABOVE: Ambient is satisfactory
OTHER: Avoid all sources of ignition.

PRODUCT STABILITY AND COMPATIBILITY
SHELF LIFE LIMITATIONS: No Data
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS FOR STORAGE OR TRANSPORT: Strong oxidizers

SECTION 4 PHYSICAL DATA

APPEARANCE: Water white liquid
FREEZING POINT: No Data
BOILING POINT: 157 Deg.C (314 Deg.F)
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: No Data
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 0.9944
BULK DENSITY: 0.994 (g/cc)
pH @ 25 DEG.C: Not Applicable
VAPOR PRESSURE @ 25 DEG.C: No Data
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Believed to be insoluble
VOLATILES, PERCENT BY VOLUME: No Data
EVAPORATION RATE: No Data
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: Not Applicable/Mixture
ODOR: Aromatic odor
COEFFICIENT OF OIL/WATER DISTRIBUTION: No Data

SECTION 5 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

PERSONAL PROTECTION FOR ROUTINE USE OF PRODUCT:

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:
Wear a NIOSH approved respirator to maintain levels below the TLV.

VENTILATION:
Use local exhaust ventilation to maintain levels to below the TLV.
Use explosion-proof ventilation when handling this product.

SKIN AND EYE PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:
Wear gloves, apron and a face shield with safety glasses.
A full impermeable suit is recommended if exposure is possible to large portion of body.

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS (WHEN APPLICABLE):
RESPIRATOR TYPE: NIOSH approved negative pressure respirator equipped with organic vapor cartridges.
PROTECTIVE CLOTHING TYPE (This includes: gloves, boots, apron, protective suit): Impermeable

SECTION 6 FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

FLAMMABILITY DATA:

EXPLOSIVE:	No
FLAMMABLE:	No
COMBUSTIBLE:	Yes
PYROPHORIC:	No

FLASH POINT: 42 Deg.C (107 Deg.F) Test Method: Closed cup
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Closed cup
FLAMMABLE LIMITS AT NORMAL ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE (PERCENT VOLUME IN AIR): LEL - No Data UEL - No Data

NFPA RATINGS:
Not Established
HMIS RATINGS:

Health:	*2
Flammability:	2
Reactivity:	0

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Alcohol foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical

FIRE FIGHTING TECHNIQUES AND COMMENTS:
Use water to cool containers exposed to fire.
See Section 11 for protective equipment for fire fighting.

SECTION 7 REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THIS PRODUCT MAY BE UNSTABLE:
TEMPERATURES ABOVE: Stable at normal temperatures
MECHANICAL SHOCK OR IMPACT: No
ELECTRICAL (STATIC) DISCHARGE: May cause ignition at temperatures at or above the flash point
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Strong oxidizers
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide under fire conditions

SUMMARY OF REACTIVITY:

EXPLOSIVE:	No
OXIDIZER:	No
PYROPHORIC:	No
ORGANIC PEROXIDE:	No
WATER REACTIVE:	No

SECTION 8 FIRST AID

EYES:
Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Call a physician at once.

SKIN:

Immediately flush with water for 15 minutes. Wash the contaminated skin with soap and water. If irritation develops, call a physician. If clothing comes in contact with the product, the clothing should be laundered before re-use.

INGESTION:

Immediately drink large quantities of water. Induce vomiting. Call a physician at once. DO NOT give anything by mouth if the person is unconscious or if having convulsions.

INHALATION:

If person experiences nausea, headache or dizziness, person should stop work immediately and move to fresh air until these symptoms disappear. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen, keep the person warm and at rest. Call a physician. In the event that an individual inhales enough product to lose consciousness, person should be moved to fresh air at once and a physician should be called immediately. If breathing has stopped, artificial respiration should be given immediately. In all cases, ensure adequate ventilation and provide respiratory protection before the person returns to work.

SECTION 9 TOXICOLOGY AND HEALTH INFORMATION

ROUTES OF ABSORPTION

Inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact

WARNING STATEMENTS AND WARNING PROPERTIES

MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN. CAN CAUSE EYE, SKIN AND RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. INHALATION OF HIGH CONCENTRATIONS MAY CAUSE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED SKIN CONTACT MAY CAUSE DERMATITIS. MAY CAUSE LIVER AND KIDNEY DAMAGE BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

HUMAN THRESHOLD RESPONSE DATA

ODOR THRESHOLD: No Data

IRRITATION THRESHOLD: No Data

IMMEDIATELY DANGEROUS TO LIFE OR HEALTH: The IDLH concentration has not been established for this product.

SIGNS, SYMPTOMS, AND EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE

INHALATION

ACUTE:

If inhaled, may cause irritation to the throat, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, and lungs. Any irritation would be expected to be transient with no permanent damage expected. High concentrations in air may be narcotic and depress the central nervous system (CNS) with symptoms including headache, breathing difficulty, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of coordination, weakness, nausea, and vomiting.

CHRONIC:

No effects would be expected except for those listed under acute inhalation exposure.

SKIN

ACUTE:

Skin contact would be expected to cause an irritation consisting of transient redness. This irritant effect would not result in permanent damage.

CHRONIC:

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause defatting of the skin,

leading to dermatitis.

EYE

Contact with the eyes would be expected to cause a moderate to severe irritation consisting of reversible redness, swelling and mucous membrane discharge to the conjunctiva. Reversible corneal opacity may occur, with no visual impairment expected.

INGESTION

ACUTE:

Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal discomfort with any or all of the following symptoms: nausea, vomiting, lethargy or diarrhea. Additional symptoms may include CNS depression.

CHRONIC:

There are no known or reported effects from chronic exposure except for effects similar to those experienced from single exposure.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis or other skin condition.

INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER CHEMICALS WHICH ENHANCE TOXICITY

None known or reported for this product. However, simultaneous overexposure to methyl isobutyl ketone and n-Hexane can potentiate the neurotoxic effects of n-Hexane.

ANIMAL TOXICOLOGY

ACUTE TOXICITY:

Inhalation LC 50: No Data
Dermal LD 50: Believed to be 1-2 g/kg. based on constituents
Oral LD 50: Believed to be 2-3 g/kg. based on constituents
Irritation: May cause eye, skin, and respiratory irritation.

ACUTE TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY:

Irritation to the eyes, skin, respiratory tract and mucous membranes. Inhalation or ingestion may produce CNS depression and narcotic effects at high exposure concentrations.

CHRONIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY:

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis.

Monkeys and rabbits exposed repeatedly to cyclohexanone via inhalation at concentrations of 190 ppm for 6 hr./day for 50 days showed slight kidney and liver injury.

Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) was tested to evaluate its potential to cause neurobahavioral effects in male rats. The inhalation study included a Schedule-Controlled Operant Behavior study (SCOB) as well as observations for subchronic toxicity. After thirteen weeks of exposure, mild effects such as increased liver and kidney weights and transient reduced activity were seen in all test article-exposed animals. No changes in schedule-controlled operant behavior were seen nor were any exposure-related changes detected during gross necropsy examinations. Therefore, MIBK does not appear to cause severe toxicity or signs of neurobehavioral toxicity with repeated exposures as high as 1500 ppm.

Repeated exposure to animals to Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, present in this product, has been shown to cause alterations to the liver, a decrease in fertility in male and female rodents, embryotoxicity in exposed pregnant animals, birth defects in the offspring of exposed dams during critical phase of gestation, and hepatocellular carcinomas

or neoplastic nodules in rodents. Due to the low order of toxicity of Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, very large doses were administered to those animals tested. The doses required from oral or dermal exposure to produce such effects make it highly unlikely that sufficient exposure would be encountered industrially through normal use and handling.

REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:

There are no known or reported effects on reproductive function or fetal development from exposure to this product.

Cyclohexanone has been tested and was found to be negative in a battery of reproductive and fertility assays.

Methyl isobutyl ketone was tested in pregnant rats and mice exposed to several concentrations by inhalation on gestational days 6 through 15. No teratogenicity was seen in either species at any of the exposure concentrations utilized.

Repeated exposures to animals to Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, present in this product, has been shown to cause a decrease in fertility in male and female rodents, embryotoxicity in exposed pregnant animals and birth defects in the offspring of exposed dams during critical phase of gestation. Due to the low order of toxicity of Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, very large doses were administered to those animals tested. The doses required from oral or dermal exposure to produce such effects make it highly unlikely that sufficient exposure would be encountered industrially through normal use and handling.

CARCINOGENICITY:

This product is not known or reported to be carcinogenic by any reference source including IARC, OSHA, NTP or EPA.

IARC classifies Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, present in this product, as a 2B carcinogen and the EPA classifies it as a B2 carcinogen (both, "possibly carcinogenic to humans"). NTP classifies Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate as a type 2 carcinogen ("reasonably anticipated to be a carcinogen"). Exposure of animals to extremely high concentrations of Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, present in this product, in their diet for 103 weeks was found to have induced hepatocellular carcinomas or neoplastic nodules.

MUTAGENICITY:

This product is not known or reported to be mutagenic

Cyclohexanone was determined to be non-mutagenic in the Salmonella/microsome mutagenesis assay (Ames assay).

Methyl isobutyl ketone has been shown not to be mutagenic in a battery of mutagenicity assays.

The overall weight of evidence indicates that Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate is not mutagenic in microbial or in in vivo and in vitro mammalian test systems.

AQUATIC TOXICITY:

No data for product.

For Cyclohexanone:

Scenedesmus quadricauda (green algae), 7 day toxicity threshold (population growth): 370 mg/l (nominal, static)

Fathead minnow, 96 hr. LC50: 527 mg/l (measured, flow-through)
Rainbow trout, 48 hr. LC50: 757 mg/l (nominal, renewal)

For Methyl isobutyl ketone:
Goldfish, 24 hr. LC50: 460 mg/l (measured, static)
Brine shrimp, 24 hr. LC50: 1230 mg/l (nominal, static)
Green algae (Scenedesmus quadricauda), 7 day toxicity threshold (population growth): 725 mg/l (nominal, static)
Fathead minnow, 96 hr. LC50: 505-540 mg/l (measured, flow-through)
Daphnia magna, 24 hr. EC50: 3682 mg/l (nominal, static)
Daphnia magna, 21 day NOEC (reproduction): 7.8-39 mg/l (measured, renewal)

SECTION 10 TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

THIS MATERIAL IS REGULATED AS A DOT HAZARDOUS MATERIAL.

DOT DESCRIPTION FROM THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TABLE 49 CFR 172.101:
LAND (U.S. DOT): ADHESIVES, 3, UN 1133, PG III

WATER (IMO): ADHESIVES, 3.3, UN 1133, PG III, FLASH POINT 107 DEG.F

AIR (IATA/ICAO): SAME AS LAND

HAZARD LABEL/PLACARD: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
REPORTABLE QUANTITY: NOT APPLICABLE (Per 49 CFR 172.101, Appendix)
EMERGENCY GUIDE NO: 127
SPECIAL COMMENTS: This material MAY meet the definition of a "customer commodity" and may be reclassified as such for DOMESTIC shipments only.

SECTION 11 SPILL AND LEAKAGE PROCEDURES

FOR ALL TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS, CALL CHEMTREC AT 800-424-9300.

REPORTABLE QUANTITY: This product is subject to a Reportable Quantity with respect to cyclohexanone, methylisobutyl ketone, and di(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate. RQs are subject to change and reference should be made to 40 CFR 302.4 for the current requirements.

SPILL MITIGATION PROCEDURES:
Evacuate all non-essential personnel. Hazardous concentrations in air may be found in local spill area and immediately downwind. Remove all sources of ignition. Stop source of spill as soon as possible and notify appropriate personnel.

AIR RELEASE: Vapors may be suppressed by the use of water fog.

Contain all liquid for treatment and/or disposal as a (potential) hazardous waste.

WATER RELEASE: This material is lighter than and insoluble in water. Notify all downstream users of possible contamination. Divert water flow around spill if possible and safe to do so. If unable to divert, create an underflow dam to contain material. Remove with a vacuum system or pumping device for treatment and/or disposal.

LAND SPILL: Create a dike or trench to contain materials. Spill materials may be absorbed using any non-flammable absorbent. Do not place spill materials back in their original containers. Containerize and label all spill materials

properly. Decontaminate all clothing and the spill area using detergent and flush with large amounts of water.

SPILL RESIDUES:
Dispose of per guidelines under Section 12, WASTE DISPOSAL.

PERSONAL PROTECTION FOR EMERGENCY SPILL AND FIRE-FIGHTING SITUATIONS:
Response to this material requires the use of a full encapsulated impervious suit and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Protection concerns must also address the potential of the physical characteristic of this product as combustible.

SECTION 12 WASTE DISPOSAL

If this product becomes a waste, it meets the criteria of a hazardous waste as defined under 40 CFR 261 and would have the following EPA hazardous waste number: D001.

If this product becomes a waste, it will be a hazardous waste which is subject to the Land Disposal Restrictions under 40 CFR 268 and must be managed accordingly.

As a hazardous liquid waste, it must be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations in a permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility by incineration.

CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO PREVENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION FROM THE USE OF THIS MATERIAL. THE USER OF THIS MATERIAL HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO DISPOSE OF UNUSED MATERIAL, RESIDUES AND CONTAINERS IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL RELEVANT LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS REGARDING TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FOR HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS WASTES.

SECTION 13 ADDITIONAL REGULATORY STATUS INFORMATION

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT:
The components of this product are listed on the Toxic Substance Control Act inventory.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 - PROPOSITION 65:
"WARNING: This product contains detectable amounts of a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm."

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT TITLE III:
HAZARD CATEGORIES, PER 40 CFR 370.2:
HEALTH:
Immediate (Acute)
Delayed (Chronic)
PHYSICAL:
Fire

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW, PER 40 CFR 355, APP.A:
EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY:
None Established

SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS, PER 40 CFR 372.45:
This mixture or tradename product contains a toxic chemical or chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR 372.

CHEMICALS LISTED ARE: Methyl isobutyl ketone (1%)
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) (0.1%)

SECTION 14 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Manufactured for Arch Chemicals. by Union Laboratories, Inc.,
5600 North Preston, Flagstaff, AZ 86004 - Phone (502) 526-8585

MSDS REVISION STATUS: Revision to Sections: 1, 2, 4, 9 and 15

SECTION 15 MAJOR REFERENCES

1. Sittig, Marshall, Handbook of Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals and Carcinogens, 2nd Ed., Noyes Publications, Park Ridge, NJ, 1985.
2. Chemical Hazard Response Information System (CHRIS), Vol. II, U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C., 1984.
3. Shepard, Thomas H., Catalog of Teratogenic Agents, 6th Edition, The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD, 1989.
4. Brooks, T.M., et al., The Genetic Toxicology of Some Hydrocarbon and Oxygenated Solvents. Mutagenesis, Vol. 3, No. 3, pp, 227-232, 1988.
5. Tyl, R.W., et al., Developmental Toxicity Evaluation of Inhaled Methyl Isobutyl Ketone in Fischer 344 Rats and CD-1 Mice. Fundamental and Applied Toxicology, Vol. 8, pp. 310-317, 1987.
6. Phillips, R.D., et al., A 14-Week Vapor Inhalation Toxicity Study of Methyl Isobutyl Ketone. Fundamental and Applied Toxicology, Vol. 9, pp. 380-388, 1987.
7. U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Toxicology Program, Seventh Annual Report on Carcinogens, Summary 1994, Research Triangle Park, NC.
8. ACGIH Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices, Sixth Edition, 1991. American Conference of Gov ernmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc., Cincinnati, OH.
9. Toxicological Profile for Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Report # ATSDR/TP-88/15, NTIS Document # PB 89-194484, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA, April 1989.
10. Tomita, I, et al., Mutagenic/Carcinogenic Potential for DEHP and MEHP. Environmental Health Perspectives, 45:119-125, 1982.
11. Shiota, Kohei, et al., Embryotoxic Effects of Di-2-ethylhexyl Phthalate (DEHP) and Di-n-butyl Phthalate (DBP) in Mice. Environmental Research, Vol. 22, pp. 245-253, 1980.
12. Gray, T.J.B., et al., Short-Term Toxicity Study of Di-(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate in Rats. Food and Cosmetic Toxicology, Vol. 15, pp. 389-399, 1977.
13. NTP Technical Report on the Carcinogenesis Bioassay of Di-(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate in F344 Rats and B6C3F1 Mice (Feed Study), NTP-80-37, National Toxicology Program, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, March 1982.
14. Ashby, J. and R.W. Tennant, Chemical Structure, Salmonella Mutagenicity and Extent of Carcinogenicity as Indicators of Genotoxic Carcinogenesis Among 222 Chemicals Tested in Rodents by the U.S. NCI/NTP. Mutation Research, Vol. 204, No. 1, pp. 17-115, 1988.
15. Chemical Manufacturers Association Ketones Program Panel, Volume 1: Methyl Isobutyl Ketone Mutagenicity and Teratology Studies, October 10, 1984.
16. NTP Technical Bulletin No. 7, National Toxicology Program, Research Triangle Park, NC, Issue No. 7, April 1982.
17. Chemical Manufacturers Association. "Methyl Isobutyl Ketone: A Thirteen-Week Schedule-Controlled Operant Behavior Study in the Rat." Toxicological Sciences Laboratory, Eastman Kodak, Rochester, New York. CMA Reference Number KET-6.0-MIBK-KODAK. June 28, 1996.

THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS) HAS BEEN PREPARED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE FEDERAL OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD, 29 CFR 1910.1200. THE INFORMATION INTHIS MSDS SHOULD BE PROVIDEDTO ALL WHO WILL USE, HANDLE, STORE, TRANSPORT, OR OTHERWISE BE EXPOSED TO THIS PRODUCT. THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PLANT ENGINEERING, OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT AND FOR PERSONS WORKING WITH OR HANDLING THIS PRODUCT. ARCH CHEMICALS BELIEVES THIS INFORMATION TO BE RELIABLE AND UP TO DATE AS OF THE DATE OF PUBLICATION BUT, MAKES NO WARRANTY THAT IT IS. ADDITIONALLY, IF THIS MSDS IS MORE THAN THREE YEARS OLD, YOU SHOULD CONTACT ARCH CHEMICALS MSDS CONTROL AT THE PHONE NUMBER ON THE FRONT PAGE TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS CURRENT.

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